



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

neo-Darwinian camp by the acceptance of the theory of biological molecules, whatever they may be. Chap. vi, on "The Coloration of Organisms," is about the sort of thing one would expect from amateur ornithologists. Chap. vii, on "Sexual Dimorphism," has nothing to commend it. It is essentially a rehash of the work of Thompson and Geddes. The final chapter, viii, on "The Factors of Evolution," is probably the best chapter in the entire volume. It states in a fairly correct, but not very concise manner, something of what we now know concerning the factors operative in evolution.

The work as a whole has no excuse for its existence. The authors are evidently not alive to the developments in the field of evolution in recent years, and the illustrations are little less than abominable. Certainly in a work which is intended for the general reader, and which purports to deal with the problem of evolution broadly, there can be no excuse whatsoever for limiting the illustrations to twelve very mediocre figures of unimportant birds, which really illustrate nothing.

The book work is good, and the publishers are to be commended for the care and the good workmanship which have been put into the book, but it seems a shame that so much effort should be expended on a volume of so little use, either to the scientific public, or to the general reader.

W. L. TOWER

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Biography of American Statesmanship. An Analytical Reference Syllabus. By GEORGE ELLIOT HOWARD, PH.D., Professor of Political Science and Sociology in the University of Nebraska. Published by the University, 1909.

This is an attempt to arrange the subject-matter for the careers of American statesmen in such form that students may easily grasp the significance of each and understand what the contributions of each career to American politics have been. The names selected are such as must meet universal approval and the significant contributions are not overlooked or substituted out by matters of less moment. As an experiment in teaching, this method of analysis seems to have been successful. But teaching is such an evasive art that it is difficult to prescribe rules or method. Teaching is inspiration. What enables one teacher to succeed might be useless to another; but any general text, or collection of readings or syllabus

like Professor Howard's may be of much service. An excellent feature of this syllabus is the listing under the name of each great leader of the principal and standard biographies or collections of writings bearing upon the subjects to be taught.

WILLIAM E. DODD

Chinese Immigration. By MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE, formerly Associate Professor of Sociology, Stanford University. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1909. 1 vol. Pp. x+531.

This work is devoted to the study and analysis of the Chinese and the Chinese problem in America, with a critical history of the agitation, enactment, and administration of the treaties and laws relating to the subject.

In tracing the history of the Chinese agitation, the writer shows that it originated in the greed and unfounded prejudice of the early settlers of California, a prejudice which the politicians were quick to see and cultivate as a political issue. In a critical examination of the California Senate Memorial to Congress in 1876, bitterly denouncing the Celestials, the author shows that the committee was composed of the strongest anti-Chinese agitators, that the witnesses examined were mainly local police officers, petty politicians, and hoodlums, and that the memorial was a gross misrepresentation of existing conditions. A similar inquiry into the investigation of the congressional committee in 1876 showed a packed committee, a partisan investigation, and the widest discrepancies between the evidence received and the report rendered. Such, the author points out, were the sources of information relied on by our legislators and accepted without question by an unthinking public.

The review of the legislative history and debates of the various Chinese measures and treaties, and the contemporary expressions of public opinion, together with an analysis of the political situation in the West, leads the reader to the irresistible conclusion that these measures, though violating the solemn promises of the nation, were passed for the mere purpose of throwing political sop to the western states on the eve of national elections.

The life and character of the Chinese and their relation to the economic conditions of California are discussed in considerable detail, refuting many charges of the Chinese antagonists. In con-